

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9558. EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2. 1782.

Just Published,

By J. DICKSON, Edinburgh; T. LONGMAN, London; and DUNLOP and WILSON, Glasgow;—price 5s. 3d. in boards,

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE POOR.

By JOHN M'FARLAN, D.D.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF

INQUIRY I. INTO THE CAUSES OF POVERTY.

CHAP. I. Poverty occasioned by Disease, Misfortune, Infancy, Old Age, &c.

CH. II. Of the adventitious Causes of Poverty. A view of Human Wants in the different States of Society.—In a State of Barbarism, Pasturage, Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce. The number of Poor greatest in this last state.

CH. III. Sloth, Intemperance, Luxury, and other vices, the most frequent causes of Poverty.

CH. IV. The number of undeserving Poor increased by an ample provision indiscriminately afforded to those in want.

CH. V. Partial, local, and temporary Causes of Poverty.

N. B. The contents of the other Inquiries will be given in subsequent advertisements.

To be SOLD, by auction, on Thursday the 24th December, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in John Thomson and Co's Warehouse, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ.

English Bisket, 22 tons, put up in bags of 112 lb. each.

Beer in butts, 330.

Mess Beef, 29 barrels.

Fifth Mess Beef, 6 tierces, 28 Barrels, and 3 half barrels.

Mess Pork, 6 Puncheons, 3 Hogheads, 13 Barrels, and 1 Half-Barrel.

The above to be seen any time between the day of sale, from nine in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, by applying at John Thomson and Co's Warehouse, Leith.

To be set up in such lots as purchasers shall incline.

N. B. J. THOMSON and CO. have on hand for sale.

Hemp—Riga, Rhine, Ashes, Pearl.

Codille, Weed.

Petersburgh, clean, Barilla.

Codille, Tallow Russia.

Flax—Thiessenhafen, Rakitz, Hops of East Kent, a few Bags and Pockets.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE MALCOLM in Burnfoot.

JOHN SCOTT, in Hopedale, factor appointed by the Court of Session, upon the sequestration of the said GEORGE MALCOLM, having now turned a great part of the effects into money, and realized most part of the funds, has made up a state of his accounts, and lodged the same with Mr Archibald Campbell, one of the principal clerks of Session, and clerk to the sequestration, in order that the Creditors may see and object thereto; and such of the creditors as have not produced their grounds of debt, or depended upon the verity thereof, are hereby required to do so, and lodge the same in the clerk's hands, before the 8th December next, as the factor intends to divide the funds in hand as soon as possible thereafter, and such as neglect to do so will be cut out of their share of the first division of these effects.

To be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December next, between the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEW-

LANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNEANK, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, either in whole or in such lots as shall be considered upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, these parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-street, will be punctually executed.

From the London Papers, Nov. 16.

Madrid, Oct. 28. According to the last letters from the camp of St Roch, upwards of 5000 men had already quitted it; so that it is plain they begin to despair of being soon masters of the place.

Hague, Nov. 19. The day before yesterday, in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, the final resolution was taken on the proposition made by his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder some time ago, by which the Scotch brigade is to be considered for the future as a national troop, and will, in consequence, be obliged to take an oath of fidelity to the state.

The last letters from Constantinople, dated the 10th of Oct. advise, that the troubles there are at length terminated by the judicious policy of the new Grand Vizir; it must be acknowledged that he is a man of great abilities. It appears also, that the new Musti is perfectly sensible that war is incompatible with the present situation of the Porte, and argues strenuously for peace. It is moreover assured, that the Count of Russia and the Porte have agreed to solicit the mediation of some other potentates respecting the troubles in Crimea.

According to the last letters from Rome, the inquisition there is rigorously supported, and more than ever with regard to printed books. The shops and warehouses of booksellers are not only visited, but also private libraries. At two of the principal bookellers a number of copies of the celebrated work of Febronius were found, and others, not at all to the taste of the Holy See; upon which the two bookellers were conducted to the prison of the Inquisition, and all their books confiscated.

LONDON.

A letter from Amsterdam says, that they have received advice that a packet-boat, which was sent with dispatches to the East-Indies, is taken by an English privateer and carried into Madeira; but the dispatches were thrown overboard before she struck. She had on board when she failed a considerable sum of money.

A letter from the Hague says, that the disputes run very high between the States of Zealand and Amsterdam, relating to punishing the Captain of the vessel who stooped the packet-boat carrying the mails to England, as it has been a great hurt to many trading people, and contrary to the agreement between

England and the United States. The Captain and crew are all detained in custody.

It is anxiously to be hoped that the present pacific treaty will not be followed by such a compromise of differences as may rather defer the name of a cessation of arms, than the establishment of peace; for a longer continuance of the devastations and other calamities of war is to be preferred to such a peace as will have the injured pride of the nation to brood over a future war.

The expenses of the war have so exhausted the finances of the States-General, that they are now endeavouring to negotiate a considerable loan with the Bank of Venice.

Among the various changes which are talked of, that which is to be made in the Admiralty seems to meet with universal approbation. The Commission is to be filled by Lord Keppel, Lord Howe, Sir Hugh Palliser, Chief-peak Greaves, and Commodore Johnstone; and as the 20th of October was as brilliant a day for Old England as the 27th of July, the two Peers are to execute the office of First Lord of the Admiralty alternately, viz. Lord Keppel from the 27th of July to the 20th of October, and Lord Howe from the 20th of October to the 27th of July: And what must not the three regal powers of France, Spain, and Holland, think of the fleets of Great Britain, when the business of the Admiralty is conducted by such terrible commanders!

A new scheme is now said to be on the political tapis, by which the following impossibilities are proposed:—To prevent smuggling effectually, without increasing the number of officers, or altering the manner of collecting the duties. To increase the public revenue at least 400,000 l. per annum, and the profits of the East India Company 100,000 l. without increasing the public duties, or the price of East India commodities. To be of inexpressible service, and no supposable inconvenience to fair traders. To save his Majesty's civil and military officers from the smugglers, and the smugglers from the gallows. To save the nation yearly 500,000 l. now sent abroad for goods clandestinely imported; and to enable us to lay aside the numerous troops which are stationed around the coasts of Great Britain to prevent smuggling, which cost the nation about 50,000 l. annually. This last may, indeed, be possible; but as these troops are bid bits for our friends, we cannot to this possibly accede; so that with respect to its execution, it is as impossible as the rest.

It is said, there are three different proposals now lying before Ministry, for a law to be passed next sessions, to alter the punishment of persons guilty of murder, burglary, and robbery, in order to check the career of depredation in which little rogues are now practising with unexampled enormity. But we believe the only method to prevent the career of little rogues is first to prevent the career of great rogues in their enormous depredations. It is, indeed, a pity but the same was extended as well to the public as the private depredator.

We hear, a bill has been drawn up, pursuant to a resolution of last sessions of Parliament, which, it is thought, will be presented to Parliament the ensuing sessions, for the better maintenance of the poor; that all the laws relative to the poor are to be repealed; a new general regulation is to be established, by which it is proposed to render the poor less burdensome, more useful to the kingdom, and better provided in future.

The following is a brief account of all the capital ships building by the several Belligerent Powers, on the 29th of September:

ENGLAND.

Royal Sovereign 100 Canatic 74

Umpire 100 Powerful 74

St George 90 Saturn 74

Glory 90 Thunderer 74

Impregnable 90 Terrible 74

Prince 90 Vanguard 74

Bulwark 74 Venerable 74

Cesar 74 Bellorophon 74

Colossus 74 Victorious 74

Culloden 74 Ardent 64

Defiance 74 Diadem 64

Elephant 74 Director 64

Excellent 74 Dictator 64

Illustrious 74 Indefatigable 64

Invisible 74 Stately 64

Leviathan 74 Veteran 64

Majestic 74

FRANCE.

La Reine 110 Le Six Corps 74

Le Tonant 110 Le Superbe 80

Le Lionne 110 Le Ferme 80

Le Dauphin 110 Le Roland 74

La Rouen 90 L'Amphion 64

La Centaure 74 Le Retour 64

L'Heureux 74 La Venus 64

L'Archetuan 74 Le Trompette 64

Le D'Aubigne 74 L'Allaine 64

Le Maurice 74 Le Content 64

Le Modeste 74 Le Julien 64

Le Guilbert 74 Le Hardi 64

SPAIN.

El Neptune 100 El Pallas 70

El Aguilon 100 El Vincador 70

El Monarca 80 El Orange 60

El Terrible 80 El Vincent 60

El Determinado 80 San Bruno 60

El Jupiter 70 San Remo 60

HOLLAND.

Vengance 76 Utrecht 60

Sept. Provinces 70 Holland 60

L'Orange 70 Prince Willem 56

Milave 60 Rotterdam 50

Wallenar 60 Gouvernments 50

Stillugert 60 Goubrien 50

Zeebe 60

RECAPITULATION.

England 34

France 24

Spain 22

Holland 13

49.

Many of the ships in England are ready to launch, and there are ten ships now vacant, which will be shortly filled up. France have not five nearly ready, Spain still less, and the Dutch are said to be at a total stand for want of materials, as well as artificers.

The following letter was sent by Don Louis de Cordova, to the Marquis Gonzalez de Castillon, dated 22d Oct. at 40 leagues distance from Cadiz.

SIR,

ON the 14th inst. being then in sight of Marbella, I have already informed your Excellency that the combined fleet failed in the evening from the bay of Algeiras. I this day transmit to your Excellency the annexed journal of the most considerable events that have taken place since, that you may be enabled to give the King a full account of them, and also of the necessity I have been under, owing to the obscurity and tempestuousness of the weather, of suffering the English fleet to pass with its convoy from east to west. From this journal his Majesty will learn that having on the morning of the 19th, repassed the mouth of the Straits, we perceived the enemy, who at our approach retreated precipitately towards the ocean; that we pursued them in hopes of coming up with them, though their ships were better sailers than ours; that in effect we came within sight of each other on the morning of the 20th; that we then chased them with all possible diligence, that they formed their line, waiting for us in some measure, but at the same time, taking advantage of the superior swiftness of their vessels, so as not to suffer themselves to be attacked by our whole force at once; that we had no more than 32 or 33 ships, and that they had 34 on their side, with every advantage of situation, since our ships were not only obliged to remain out of their respective posts, but the commanders of the second and third squadron could not come into action, the fire of the line being formed only by the light squadron, and by ours which was in the rear.

The engagement began soon after six in the evening, first with the van, then with the rear, and lastly, with the center, it did not continue to be general, but was carried on alternately by the different divisions, as the enemy endeavoured to increase the distance between the fleets. At last, by a quarter after ten, theirs were entirely out of the reach of our fire, retreating with unequal sail one after the other, so as to preserve the order of their line.

I then thought that it would be useless to attempt to pursue the enemy, by giving the signal for chasing, as their retreat left us no hope of coming up with them again; I did not know what injury my line might have sustained from the accidental position in which we then were. I should have been exposed to danger, in the communication of signals, which I did not think it would be proper to hazard in opposing 34 ships, all ranged in order; and to conclude, I flattered myself with having an opportunity of engaging the enemy more advantage in another action. Thus, as there was but little wind, I remained in the field of battle, which the enemy had left me master of. On the 21st, at day-break, they were still in sight, the wind being very calm; they, nevertheless, notwithstanding this circumstance, used their utmost diligence in retiring still farther off, and before sun-set we lost sight of them, at a time when there was so little wind that we could hardly steer. I did not think it expedient to make any shew of engaging with the enemy's fleet, because I knew previously that a pursuit would be fruitless, and would also induce the enemy to continue their retreat in the night. Considering, besides their situation being to us S. S. E. and that they might endeavour during the night to regain their own coasts, I directed our course N. W. as the most probable method of keeping them still in view, and bring them to a second action. The wind being E. N. E. and sometimes full East, and being withal very fresh, was very favourable to this design, as it permitted to steer directly North, which was the most suitable point of the compass for their return; but it appears that was not their wish: On the contrary, they ran under the wind towards the North-west, since in the morning we were not able to discover them; and if they had only navigated on a line parallel to ours, the distance between the two fleets must have been less. Finding then that there was no hope of coming up with the enemy again, I gave orders for holding the wind, and took advantage of the first opportunity for conducting the fleet to Cadiz.

You will pardon me, that I do not here launch out into any commendation of the good disposition and briskness of our fire since the valour of the two nations makes it unnecessary; it has shone brilliantly in the conduct of the commander and officers of my ship, in that of the Volunteers of the Marine of Naples, and particularly in the behaviour of my whole crew, who fulfilled the duties of their respective stations to my utmost satisfaction, as far as an action could permit, which we could not either extend or prolong, but with the will of the enemy. The point of view in which this action ought to be considered is that we reckoned on our part only 32 ships against 34 of the enemy, who gave way and retreated; whether they considered themselves as beaten, or that it did not suit the political views of England to expose their fleet to the event of an obstinate engagement, in which we should have had it in our power to have profited of the superiority of our forces.

Your Excellency will be so obliging as to represent all these circumstances to the King, and assure his Majesty, that I have not neglected any thing for the welfare of his service, of which I hope he will be convinced by the true representations of my annexed journal.

On board the Saint Trinite.

(Signed) LOUIS DE CORDOVA.

P. S. I have enquired of the Comte de Guichen, if he intended to write to his Court; he answered, that he had nothing to add to my recital; I thought it therefore my duty to inform your Excellency of this, in case you should think proper to send a copy of this letter, or any other information, to the French Ambassador.



This morning an express arrived to the American merchants from Plymouth, with an account of the following ships from Quebec being arrived there, viz. the *Lunetta*, Captain Cooke; the *Integrity*, Captain Gibson; the *Fame*, Captain Bailey, and *Fly*. They sailed the 5th instant in company with ten sail more under convoy, and parted with the convoy and other ships in the middle of the Gulf.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, which was brought over in the Expedition packet boat, Capt. Dahlwood, in 13 days to Falmouth.

Yesterday orders were sent to Portsmouth, for six sail of the line to be got ready for sea with the greatest expedition.

Orders are also sent to Portsmouth, for his Majesty's ships *Victory*, and *Britannia*, to be got ready for sea as fast as possible; the men are to work double tides.

Letters have been received from almost every quarter except Antigua, which is the only chance there is of hearing of the *Ville de Paris*, and the two other missing prizes.

Dispatches were this day received at Mr Towallend's office, Whitehall, from Lieutenant-General Haldimand, Governor of Quebec. They were brought over in the *Surprise* cutter of 18 guns, but bring nothing of a very particular nature, saving that every thing is perfectly pacific in Canada, and that all the posts in his province are in a state of sufficient preparation to prevent the necessity of any new supplies from this country till the beginning of next spring.

The Sardinian Ambassador had a closet conference with his Majesty at St James's yesterday, before the levee commenced on public affairs.

Last night dispatches passed the Great Seal for his Excellency Sir J. Harris, his Majesty's Envoy at Petersburg.

The Newfoundland fishery, and the East Indies are, we are well assured, the chief matters in dispute that obstruct an immediate pacification.

Many people hope that Canada will not be resigned to the French in the present negotiation, as the fur-trade, &c. now carried on between Great Britain and that part of the world, is at present a very valuable branch of commerce.

If the Minister (says a correspondent) means really to serve this fawning country, he will vigorously pursue the war, with the sword in one hand, until the peace is signed with the other; for England never was so capable as at present to crush her foes, and obtain most advantageous terms, by great and sudden captures. As no one doubts the ability of Lord Shelburne, may he be active and enterprising! *St James's Chron.*

It is a commendable spirit in Government to dictate, not receive, terms of peace. Our enemies are less able to bear another campaign than we are; America is confessedly poor; the Spaniards are weary of war; the French finances in a very disordered state; and the Dutch by no means satisfied with their situation. *Ibid.*

Dispatches arrived yesterday evening at St James's from Paris, of a very favourable nature, respecting a general peace.

An express likewise arrived about three o'clock yesterday afternoon from Holland, breathing the most pacific disposition towards this country; and that stocks had risen there very considerably.

It is very positively asserted, that an express is just arrived from Paris, with an account that the preliminaries were on the point of being signed by all the Belligerent Powers, when the express left Versailles Sunday at midnight.

The circumstance most likely to affect the negotiation now going on at Paris is, that the Dutch are inclined to peace, and have declared their intention, in terms so strong and decided, that the House of Bourbon, if they chuse to continue the war, must not look for their further assistance and support.

It is now most confidently believed, that the report of a peace is a mere trick of Administration to get time to secure a majority in Parliament, of which at present they have great doubt, and it was yesterday very current, that Parliament will be again prorogued, and will not meet until the 12th of January. — *Engl. Chron.*

The following is a list of packets which government expect hourly to arrive, viz.

Grautham, from Jamaica.
Prince William Henry, from the West-Indies and Charleston.
Carteret, from New-York.
Queen Charlotte, from the Leeward-Islands.

The Crown, Sampson, and Vigilant men of war, with the trade from Lisbon and Oporto, are expected to arrive in the course of next week. It is not unlikely but the St Michael man of war may accompany them, as she had orders to proceed to Lisbon when she left Gibraltar.

Advice is received in town of the loss of a couple of French transports, each of 200 tons, on the rocks a few leagues S. E. of Brest harbour. Many of the crews of each perished.

There are now living twelve Admirals, who served as Captains under the late Lord Hawke, when he defeated Mons. Conflans in Quiberon Bay, viz. Campbell, Graves, Young, Keppel, Howe, Gambier, Rowley, Digby, Drake, Lockhart Ross, Arbuthnot, and Hood.

Advice is said to be received that the garrison of Gibraltar are relieved from their extensive toil and fatigue, as the enemy now give them very little trouble; they have drawn off a great part of their land force, and their fire upon Gibraltar is decreased from 10,000 shots a day to 400. From all the movements of the Spaniards and their allies, it looks as if they wished to renounce the siege by degrees, and not to subject themselves to the shame of raising it on a sudden, after the discomfiture of their famous naval attack, from which they confidently expected the reduction of the garrison.

By letters from Essequibo, we are informed of the greatest oppressions on the part of the French to their very allies the Dutch, many of which they have banished the colonies, confiscated their estates, imprisoned their persons, and other arbitrary acts of oppression. Governor Shoppier, of the colony of Berbice, not less admired for his amiable manners than his integrity and honour, has been imprisoned, and sent in irons, by the French commanding officer in Berbice, to Surinam. However, these acts of violence and dishonesty have been punished in the deaths of the French Governor, and many other officers and people, to the number of 450 men.

At a meeting of the West India merchants on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern, it was agreed upon to request Government for the next convoy to sail from Portsmouth on the third of January next; and for the homeward-bound fleet, which used to sail from Jamaica the first of August, to sail at a much earlier period. This last measure is intended to prevent the

trade meeting with the same catastrophe as that which the last Jamaica fleet did off the Banks of Newfoundland.

Did not the fact come to us fully authenticated in the Boston newspapers, we could not have believed that the Americans would at this time complain, that all the ready cash of that country is carried to New York to purchase our manufactures, at this time, even when America is professing the most vehement hatred to Britain, and the most cordial friendship and affection to France. But take their own words:

Boston, Sept. 15. We now feel more than ever, that nothing can be more pernicious to this rising republic, than a clandestine trade with New York:—"For, notwithstanding the good and salutary laws enacted by the legislature of this state to prevent an illicit trade with the common enemy, it appears, by the great quantity of British merchandise daily exposed for sale in this city and environs, that there are among us persons who, influenced by principles diametrically opposite to the independence of America, by the most sordid desire of gain, are not ashamed to carry on this trade. It appears also, that these goods, clandestinely imported, are sold for ready money only, which is immediately remitted to New York; that our circulating medium being thus drained and diminished, we are thereby disabled from paying our taxes, or our workmen; while the common enemy is enriched, and thus enabled by our means to destroy us."

"It appears also, that this rage for sending our ready money to the enemy tends directly to produce a total stagnation to all lawful commerce; so that if a stop is not speedily put to it, our ruin must be inevitable."

After reading this, can any one retain the smallest apprehension that Great Britain will lose the trade of America by a separation.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Nov. 27.

"His Majesty's ship *Victory*, of 100 guns, and *Britannia*, of 100 guns, are now under way, coming into the harbour."

"The *Elizabeth*, with several other ships in the harbour are ready for going out."

"Admiral Evans has struck his flag in the harbour, and is gone on leave for a month; the whole command is with Admiral Sir Thomas Pyle."

"The greatest expedition is making at Spithead and in the harbour, to fit out the ships intended for the West-Indies."

ANECDOTE OF COLONEL LAURENS, lately killed in America.—When Lord Cornwallis signified his intention at York-Town to treat with the enemy about a capitulation, a French officer, of Irish birth, was deputed by Count de Rochambeau, the French General, to treat on behalf of that commander, in concert with Colonel Laurens, who was appointed by General Washington, to treat with Lord Cornwallis on the part of America. In one of their meetings, the French officer wished his Lordship would state, upon his honour, the value of the military chest: Lord Cornwallis declared upon his honour, that there was not above £7 or £8000 l. in it; the Frenchman, with a nobleness which generally attends men of high birth in France, observed, that the sum was so inconsiderable that it was not worth bringing into the account, and therefore he would leave it entirely at his Lordship's disposal. But here Col. Laurens interfered; he observed to his colleague, that though it was very natural for a subject of one of the greatest monarchs in the world, to think £8000 l. an inconsiderable sum, yet, for his part, being a subject of an infant state, struggling with infinite inconveniences, and where money was very rare, he must deem it a very considerable sum, and therefore he insisted that it should be brought into account;—it was so; but the French were even with the Americans, for they took charge of the money.

The Baron de Viomenil, who has superseded Count de Rochambeau in command of the French troops in America, and who had like to have been taken in the *L'Aigle* frigate, captured by Commodore Elphinstone in the Delaware, was second in command of the French forces, when Lord Cornwallis capitulated, and showed a great deal of attention and kindness to the English: He it was who offered Lord Cornwallis any sum that he should be pleased to ask, and immediately advanced his Lordship 13000 l. This act of kindness was greatly enhanced by a circumstance which occurred just at the same time: General Washington applied to the French for a loan of the paltry sum of three thousand dollars; and was refused.—It was urged against the late Ministry, that they refused to pay Lord Cornwallis's bill for the above 13000 l. but in fact the bill was paid before he left America; for the money was remitted from New York the day his Lordship arrived in that city.

Extract of a letter from a Loyalist of the first character at New York.

"You cannot but know that we look to your side of the water for our salvation; though things have gone as bad here as they could go, yet if Great Britain does not give up, rebellion must expire of itself. I fear nothing but what may be effected by the arrival of a large French fleet and army; the rebels can do but little of themselves. It is the rebels on your side of the water that we may thank for the continuance of our troubles. I wish they were all here, where they could not do the mischief they now do."

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 8724 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.
No. 29,057 a prize of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 7845, 39,810, 11,787, 19,408, 3396, 8538, 12,199.
This day, at Guildhall, No. 7382 was drawn a blank; but, as first drawn, is entitled to 1000 l.

No. 5120, a prize of 10,000 l.
No. 9131, 9273, prizes of 500 l.
No. 23,064, a prize of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 11,493, 33,246, 11,940, 1337, 5801, 952, 29,181, 16,667, 24,940.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 28.
Bank Stock, 117.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½.
3 per cent. con. 61 a 60½ a ½.
3 per cent. red. 60½.
3 per cent. 1126.
Long Ann. 12½ a 12-16ths.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 3-16ths, a 5-16ths.
India Stock, 133 a ½.
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, 10 disc.
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 60 a ½.
Ditto 1751, —
Exch. Bills, 11 a 14 disc.
Navy Bills, 12 a ½ disc.
1st. Tick. 14 l. 14 s. morn.
3 per cent. Scrip. 62½.
4 per cent. Scrip. 76½.
Omnium, —

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, November 28.

"It is said that Mr. Huxley is preparing a bill for the pur-

pose of abolishing the foreclosing of every species of grain; but it depends on the adoption of a tax, which he is said to have proposed to the present financier. For if this tax should be adopted, it will operate as effectively to the public service, as a separate bill carried in Parliament for its abolition. The particulars of the bill are as follows:

"1. That every dealer in grain shall enter his name and place of abode at the Excise Office.

"2. That he shall pay one hundred pounds for a license, for the privilege of dealing in grain.

"3. That he shall enter his stock, specifying the particular quantity of each species of grain in his warehouses.

"4. That he shall pay a proportionate duty, agreeable to the quantity and time he keeps it, beyond a certain limited period allowed him for its sale.

"5. That Excise-officers are to visit the ware-houses, and inspect his books of sale, so as to ascertain the quantities and time of his keeping it from the market.

"6. That every farmer is to be allowed a certain time after the harvest before he will be obliged to have his grain thrashed, and be subject to the same penalties as the dealer.

"Such are the outlines of the bill which is to take place, if the tax be not adopted among the general taxes for the year. We cannot but applaud the policy and penetration of the author of this bill. By means of it the foreteller will lose in proportion to the quantity he keeps from market. It will be his interest, therefore, to take the current price of the markets rather than be subjected to a tax that will destroy his property in proportion to the time he withholds it from the sale of his country.

"In a correspondence between Doctor Franklin and Lord Shelburne, we are favoured with the following pertinent extract from the Doctor's letter on a separate peace. "Are you, my Lord, to know, that a separate peace would involve not only us, but yourselves in the greatest difficulties, if not in absolute destruction? You must consider, that a seeming immediate advantage in politics, most frequently produces a certain remote injury. This position would be too much verified in our treaty with each other on the terms of a separate peace. What advantage could derive to you from an alliance with a State which was deprived of those national connections, dependencies, and localities that give to every country its efficient power and consequence? Instead of enriching you with the returns and exchange of our foreign commerce, we should only lie an indigestible burden on your State."

The last mail from Holland has brought the determination of the States-General with respect to the six battalions in their service, which go under the name of the Scots Brigade, the officers of which are all British subjects. It has been resolved, that after the first day of January next, these regiments shall be put on the same footing in every respect with the national troops of Holland, and the officers are required to take an oath of allegiance to the States of Holland, and renounce their allegiance to Great-Britain for ever, on or before the above-mentioned day; but such as are absent, on leave, are allowed till the first of March to signify their assent, on pain of their commissions being immediately declared vacant. Their colours, which are now British, are to be taken from them, and replaced with Dutch ones. It is remarkable that this gallant corps has been above two hundred years in the service of the States (under the name of Scots Hollanders) and in the many battles and sieges, in which they have been engaged, they never lost any of their colours, which they defended on all occasions with the greatest bravery. At Bergen-op-Zoom, anno 1747, in particular, General Marjoribanks's regiment (now General Houston's) consisted of eight hundred and fifty rank and file, of which only two hundred and twenty survived the fatal storm of the place; but this brave handful of men, although many of them wounded, cut their way through the grenadiers of France, and carried off their colours in triumph into the lines of the allied army of Steenborge.

The battalion of Holker, now Dundas's, was also there, and carried off their colours with no less gallantry. The conduct of the States of Holland on this occasion is unprecedented, and highly reprehensible: Officers who have on all occasions behaved with the greatest gallantry, and served the States with the highest reputation from their youth, to be reduced, without any fault committed by them, to the sad alternative of abjuring their native country, or to lose their commissions, which must reduce most of them to beggary, is unparalleled in ancient or modern times, and must for ever remain as an act of cruelty and oppression on the States of Holland. In case the war is to continue, the nation cannot do better than to take these gallant officers into the service of Great Britain; or even if peace should now be concluded, the East India Company would find great advantage by taking the officers of the Scots Brigade, now in Holland, into their service: let them enlist two or three regiments of Germans, and send them to the East-Indies, to defend the Company's settlements.

Lord Shelburne's offer to Holland to induce them to a separate peace was, in case of their being menaced by France, to march a Hanoverian and allied army of 80,000 men to their protection: he is one of the ministers who wishes a land war to take the attention of the Cabinet of Versailles from their marine.

Stocks got down again this day, and the bulls begin to quake. As far as the barometer of 'Change-alley can indicate, peace is not so immediately at hand as some people thought four or five days ago.

It was this day said, that a further prorogation of Parliament was likely to take place; this startles some people, as the land and malt tax bills are necessary to be passed with all possible expedition, and they generally occupy nineteen days in going through the indispensable forms of Parliament.

General Elliot had leave to come home after the relief of Gibraltar, but that brave veteran declined so doing, declaring it his intention to remain with his garrison till the enemy totally raised the siege.

Lord Shelburne and Mr Pitt, it is reported, will move for the thanks of the Lords and Commons to General Elliot.

Van Berckel's return to the Assembly of the States occasions a variety of speculations in all the Provinces; the principal of which are, that the French interest prevails in all the departments of the States, and that the Stadtholder will either be abridged of his power, or be subjected to some mortifying degradations. A peace only can heal the growing dissensions in Holland.

Thursday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan was pre-

ferred with a box made for tree Wallace between him and box is very his Lordship had the hope

In our last shortness of the on Saturday, of the Edinb had formerly voll, Magist still out of were, upon Lord Prov lonel of the measure, ten associated; a the kingdom, ers such an a the noise una people are all

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Yesterday, Other sloop of with the trad Flamborough the Cleopatra

The follow Six Sisters, Janet, Robert Farmer and J Miller; Succes

Last week lland by son mention: I 48 feet; bre Last week barley from The Char Mary Ann,

sent with the freedom of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, in a box made from an oak tree in the Torwood, under which tree Wallace sheltered himself after the famous battle fought between him and Edward of England in the year 1298. This box is very elegantly mounted, with silver, and was received by his Lordship with every mark of respect to the Gentlemen who had the honour of presenting it.

In our last, we laid before our readers the best account the shortness of the time would permit, of what passed at the Cross on Saturday, upon the ceremony of presenting the Gentlemen of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND with the Colours which had formerly been unanimously voted to them by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of this city. We are sorry it is still out of our power to do proper justice to the speeches which were, upon that occasion, delivered by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, and by Andrew Crosbie, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Band. As these speeches, however, in a great measure, tend to shew the real purposes for which the Band associated; and, as these are not generally known throughout the kingdom, we trust to be forgiven for laying before our readers such an account of that business as could be gathered from the noise unavoidably attendant where so great a concourse of people are assembled.

The Lord Provost, in a very genteel manner, upon delivering the Colours to the Lieutenant-Colonel, told him, it was with peculiar pleasure he had that opportunity of testifying the approbation the Magistrates and Council entertained of the public spirit and good conduct of the Band, by presenting them with the Stand of Colours which had been unanimously voted to them; and that he was extremely happy it had fallen upon him, as chief Magistrate, to have the honour of conveying these sentiments to a corps which deserved so much the estimation of their fellow-citizens.

The Lieutenant Colonel upon this, in a very elegant speech, addressed to the Lord Provost, thanked his Lordship, the Magistrates, and Council, for the many marks of favour shewn to the Band on former occasions, but particularly for this fresh instance of their attention. He could assure the Lord Provost and Magistrates, from his particular knowledge of every Gentleman in the Band, that they might depend upon the cordial and hearty assistance of the Corps of which he had the honour of being Lieutenant Colonel, to resist every attempt which might be made, either from without or within, to disturb the repose of the city. That they had furnished themselves with arms, and learned the military exercise, at their own expense, for the purpose of defending themselves, their families, their properties, and their fellow-citizens, against any foreign foe, as well as to repress any intestine commotion which might unhappily take place; and that, for these purposes, they would always be ready to subject themselves to the orders of the Lord Provost, their Colonel. Having finished an harangue, to do justice to which we feel ourselves altogether incapable, the Lieutenant Colonel addressed himself to the Band, to which he paid many very high and deserved compliments. He observed to them, that they had at first associated from the most laudable and best of principles; that they had all along behaved in such a manner as to gain the affection and esteem of their fellow-citizens; that a more convincing proof of this could not well be mentioned, than the vote of the Colours passed by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the very distinguished and honourable manner in which they had just now been presented. He, therefore, did not entertain a doubt, that they would continue to persevere in the same line of conduct, and shew the world how worthy they were of the honour thus conferred upon them.

Saturday, after all the processions we had, proved a most peaceable day in this city. The inhabitants seemed highly pleased with the first exhibition—the honour done the Edinburgh Defensive Band, by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, of presenting them, at the Cross, in their robes, with a most elegant stand of Colours. They seemed no less satisfied with the brilliant appearance made by the Free and Accepted Masons. No disturbance whatever happened upon either of these occasions; and, what is pretty remarkable on a Saturday night, not a single person was reported to have been committed to the City Guard on Sunday morning.

Instances of the excellent education of the royal offspring: The most remarkable is that which relates to their pocket-money. They have all a sum allowed proportioned to their age; and the queen requires an account of its disposal. It is then the queen reproves them severely, if she does not find the greatest part disbursed in some commendable charity, free from ostentation. One of the youngest hearing something read in a newspaper relative to prisons, said to the queen, "I can't think what a prison is!" Upon hearing it explained, and understanding the prisoners were most of them starving, he replied, "That is very cruel! for the prison is bad enough without starving. I will certainly give my charity in bread to poor prisoners!" Thus it is that, in the minutiae of education, principles of humanity and tenderness are instilled, which are more likely to form the mind than the most solemn argument and tedious enforcements.

The Princess Royal is one of the finest harpichord performers in England. She executes rapid passages with an uncommon neatness of finger. Sachini is her favourite composer, especially his overtures. She performs with the Queen some of Bach's pieces for two persons on one instrument. The King, after dinner, is fond of hearing the Queen or the Princess play to him for half an hour; but business will not always allow him the time; for he has been known to be so much engaged, that dinner, after being ordered, and set upon the table, has waited for him till it was cold; and at last his Majesty had made no other repast than eating a plate of vegetables standing.

Yesterday, the fleet from the Baltic, under convoy of the Otter sloop of war, arrived in Leith Roads. They parted with the trade from the same place bound for England, off Flamborough, under convoy of the Belleisle of 64 guns, and the Cleopatra frigate of 32.

The following are the names of those arrived in the Frith: Six Sisters, Thomson; Adventure, Turnbull; Mary, Hay; Lady Janet, Robertson; Thomas and Margaret, Allison; Peggy, Law; Farmer and Janet, William and Agnes, Bruce; Diligence, Miller; Success, Addison; Peggy, Bell; Hercules, Dundas.

Last week, a dead whale was brought on shore at Holy Island by some fishermen, of which the following are the dimensions: Length of the whale 72 feet 6 inches; girth round, 48 feet; breadth of the tail, 14 feet.

Last week, were imported at Liverpool 1545 quarters of barley from Strangford.

The Charlotte, Duon, from Riga; Catharina, Branson, and Mary Ann, Philiskirk, from Narva; and Ambuscade, Wilson,

from Petersburg, running ships, arrived at Hall in about ten days from the Sound; the rest of the fleet waited for a reinforcement to the convoy.

On Thursday last was tried before the Barons of Exchequer, a cause of considerable importance, in which the Crown was plaintiff, and Messrs. Rosenmyre, Flor, and Company, of North Faro, the nominal defendants; we say nominal, because it appeared from evidence, that they had no connection whatever with the affair. About the end of last year, the Friendship of Kintyre, John Brown-master, sailed from the Isle of Sky to North Faro, where she took in a cargo consisting of rum, brandy, Geneva, tea, and coffee, which was cleared out for Lisbon. Some days after sailing, she was, by contrary winds, put into Panhope of Flota in the Orkneys, where she remained till the 24th January 1782, when she was seized by the Experiment customhouse cutter, Mr. Alexander Cooke master, and carried into Aberdeen. The grounds on which the forfeiture was founded, consisted of a number of counts, the principal of which was on the statute which says, that any vessel lying at anchor, or hovering within two leagues of the shore, and not proceeding on her voyage, shall be liable to be seized, except she is forced in by stress of weather; and in that case the master must intimate his situation to the nearest custom-house. It appeared from the evidence, that the above cargo was the property of a number of gentlemen in the West Highlands; that the provisions she had on board, when she sailed from North Faro, was not above half the usual quantity that was necessary for a voyage to Lisbon; and that though the vessel had lain seventeen days in Panhope, no intimation had been sent to the next custom-house, which was about nine miles distant. When the evidence was closed, Mr. Crosby spoke as counsel for the defendants. He dwelt much on the Captain's journal, which, he said, evidently proved, that the vessel was forced into Panhope by stress of weather, and could not proceed on her voyage. He was aware, he said, that it would be asserted on the other side, that the cargo in question was altogether improper for the Lisbon market; but he begged it might be remembered, that Gibraltar, at that period, was closely besieged, and in want of every necessary; and he saw no improbability in the supposition that this vessel might be destined for that place, and first to call at Lisbon for information, especially when it was considered, that it was sent by Highland gentlemen, and that there were two Highland regiments in that garrison. Mr. Crosby exerted himself greatly in the course of the trial, though very much indisposed.

The Solicitor General now spoke on the part of the Crown, and laid down, with clearness and precision, the different statutes which applied to the case. He pointed out the improbability and absurdity of sending such a cargo (particularly brandy, the natural produce of Portugal) to Lisbon. As to Gibraltar, he was sorry that he must deprive the gentlemen of the merit of relieving that important place, (though he was convinced that their spirit, as well as their love of spirits, was very conspicuous) and place it to the account of Lord Howe's fleet. In short, he said, it was clear that the vessel was not intended for Lisbon or Gibraltar, but was meant to be smuggled into the West Highlands.

The Lord Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury, observed that this was not the time for showing indulgence to smuggling—a time, when this country was straining every nerve, and stood in need of every shilling to carry on the war. He was happy that, in the present case, a check of such consequence had been given to the practice of defrauding the revenue; and he should not regret it, in such glaring instances, punishment could be added to penalty.

The jury withdrew for a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The value of the vessel and cargo was 2273 l.

Counsel for the Crown—Mr. Solicitor Murray, Messrs. Hay Campbell, Wright, McLaurin, and Macconochie; attorney Mr. Mackenzie.

For the defendants—Mr. Crosby, Hon. H. Erskine, and Mr. R. Dundas; attorney Mr. W. Walker.

Mr. Dun has very humanely made offer of his Rooms to the Managers of the Charity Workhouse; and Royal Infirmary, for the purpose of an Assembly: the profits to be divided between those two Charities; and we hear it is fixed for Thursday the 12th current. It is not doubted that the public will embrace with pleasure this opportunity of promoting to a laudable purpose, by a numerous and brilliant meeting on that occasion.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, November 14.
"Last Sunday died in Palmerston, in this city, James Southwell, aged 106 years. He fought under the Duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Malplaquet, in the year 1708; and, however singular it may appear, it is a fact, he had seven brothers killed that day in the field. He lived in this city upwards of 60 years a day-labourer. He never had a fit of sickness until within these three last months. He could give, the day he died, an accurate account of the transactions which happened him 100 years before. He buried seven wives, and was married to the eighth. He had 37 children, 83 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren, and 11 great-great-grandchildren, in all 156."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, November 22.
"We are well informed, that the greatest take of herrings ever known on the N. W. coast, is this season at Ballyweely; that the fish are very large and remarkably good, and sell out of the boats at 4 d. and from that to 5 d. per hundred."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, November 23.
"The Christopher, Forristal, belonging to this port, was captured the 4th instant off the Land's End of England, by the Princess de Robeque, of Morlaix, mounting 26 nine and twelve pounders, commanded by the notorious Falk."

"Two sloops bound for this port, and lately captured by two French privateers, are driven by stress of weather, one into Passage, the other between Tramore and Ringshark; they have part of the crews of the enemy on board. One of the sloops is said to be the Friendship, Weithers, of Southampton."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.
ANECDOTE OF THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.

WHEN her ambition was such as to wish to be received at the Court of Berlin, she prevailed upon the Russian Minister there to mention her intentions to his Prussian Majesty; and to inform him at the same time, that her fortune was at Rome, her bark at Venice, but that her heart was at Berlin. Immediately on hearing this, the King sarcastically replied, "I beg, Sir, you will make my compliments to her Grace, and inform her, that I am sorry we are only entrusted with the very worst part of her property."

BON MOT.

"Mr T—d being in company, some weeks since, with the *quondam* Secretary, and some other parliamentary friends, was talking of the debates towards the conclusion of the session last winter,—observing that Mr F— had never been more frequently on his legs in any one session—"True," replied Charles, who loves to joke on his own misfortunes, "for the Jews left me no chair to sit upon."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

THE seasonable provision that is making for the poor, in this calamitous season, is highly commendable.—There are a set of men, the farmers, of great importance, and in distress; if they are made to pay their rents this year, they must be beggars; and how we shall support them, in place of them supporting us, is a matter of a most serious nature, and demands the most serious attention.

I remember a Noble Duke gave, not very long ago, a noble example of clemency on a similar occasion, by paying his tenants a year's rent.

By giving this a place in your paper, you will oblige your constant readers,
A BURGH.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 30. Eliza and Margaret, Thomson, from Alton, with pork.
Dec. 1. Clyde, Wilson, from Peterburgh, with sundries.
Peggy and Betty, Russell, from Memel, with ditto.
Jean, Bell, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 23. Six Sisters, Thomson, from Riga, with flax and flax seed.
Thomas and Margaret, Allison, from Peterburgh, with daisies and iron.
Lady Janet, Robertson, from Riga, with flax and flax seed.
Adventurer, Turnbull, from ditto, with ditto.
Diligence, Millar, from Peterburgh, with daisies and iron.
Active, Riches, from Linn, with barley and wheat.
Fidelity, Coke, from ditto, with ditto and oats.
Peggy, McLaren, from Limekilns, with coals.
Isabel, A. Mary, Harlow, from L. W., with salt.

DEPARTURES.

James Syme, late one of the bailies of Queensferry.
John Macfarlane, gardener in Ayr.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, Edinburgh, 26th Nov. 1782.

AGNES CLARK, Widow of Thomas Winterup merchant in Jedburgh, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer, for a Gift of ULTIMUS HERES of the subjects and effects, heritable and moveable, of the said Thomas Winterup, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

To all Noblemen and Gentlemen of Landed Property whom it may concern.

A ORIEVE, well qualified for managing an extensive farm, WANTS a PLACE immediately.—He has spent his whole time in that line of life, partly in England, and partly in Scotland. He understands measuring of land, and laying out grounds to the best advantage. He can also protect his measurements into regular plans; can keep accounts well, and understands the buying or selling all kinds of cattle. He also understands, and has very much practised gardening, in the various branches of the flower, nursery, and kitchen garden; and has had the approbation of laying out policy or pleasure ground with elegance and taste. He is of an agreeable sober behaviour, and his character is perfectly unexceptionable; which will be attested to the entire satisfaction of any Nobleman or Gentleman who may please to employ him.

For particulars apply to James Saunders writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Macpherson tackman of Cradlehall, near Inverurie.

SUNDRY FARMS AND A COAL TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to LET; the entry to commence immediately, or at the separation of this crop from the ground, viz.

I. The Farm of STONEFIELDHILL, containing about 173 acres of arable land, with houses, barns, and offices, lately possessed by John Baple.

II. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres, and the lands contiguous thereto, called the MILL-LAND-PARK, containing about 70 acres, amounting both together to about 358 acres of arable land, all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fencible for sheep, and which for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor. These lands will be let either jointly or separately in tillage or as grass farms.

III. The grounds at Primrose, called the OLD INCLOSURES, consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr. Newbush, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.

IV. The Farm of SHIELDS of CAPELAW, with its mill garden, orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 45 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.

V. The Corn and Barley Mill of PRIMROSE, with the lands and thirlage lately possessed by William Thorburn. The entry to the mill will be at Martinmas next; and if the tenant who takes the mill wishes to add to his possession, he may have a considerable farm, as the lands of Redside, and the lands called Mill-land Park, lie contiguous and adjoining to the mill.—There is also to LET, the Wark, or Faller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, Houses, Dykes, Copper, &c. lately possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence also at Martinmas first. This mill lies so near to the corn and barley mill, that they may with ease be possessed and managed by the same person. They will therefore be let together or separately, with whatever land may be required.

VI. The COAL on that part of the estate of Primrose next to Edinburgh, with the Coal Ginn, St-houfe, and Colliers houses. The sale from this coal, when going, is considerable; and it is thought would prove an eligible settlement for a man of skill and subsistence, who would meet with proper encouragement; Mr. Murray, who lately possessed the same, having acquired considerable wealth by working it. The tackman may be accommodated with a farm of any extent, adjacent to the coal, for keeping the horses employed in the works, or for transporting the coal to Edinburgh.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and three of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh, viz.

The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 223 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by high fences faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the well side of the turnpike-road southwards to Dolphington-bridge, containing 205 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, i. e. from 30 s. to 50 s. per acre on lease.

The salmon, trout, and smelt or speirling fishery in Cramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

The lands in the barony of Primrose, and the coal, will be shewn by Alexander Tweedie at Primrose; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Mr. Melvill at Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars persons intending to offer may apply to Mr. Mitchellson, jun. Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms and coal.

On the Cession of GIBRALTAR to SPAIN.

IT is still problematical whether we are at the eve of peace or not; but it is certain that it has been agitated in the cabinets of the belligerent powers. Though the glory of the nation, and the prosperity of its inhabitants are involved in the conditions of it, the terms remain unknown. It has, nevertheless, been thrown out, as if to feel the sentiments of men, that Gibraltar was to be restored to Spain; that it was a mill-stone of expence about the neck of this country; that it would be wise to be rid of it; and that if Porto-Rico could be obtained in lieu of it, it would be an exchange full of profit and advantage!

It is alarming to hear such suggestions thrown out. If the come from ministry, and are the harbingers of their intentions; if such a surrender is to constitute a part of a treaty, there is indeed cause for alarm; but may vengeance light on the head that entertains the thought! Gibraltar and St Lucia are the pillars on which the future glory and prosperity of Great-Britain are to rest. In this war Gibraltar has been the salvation of Jamaica, by attracting the attention of the navy, the army, and the revenue of Spain, and part of the forces of France, which would have been directed against that valuable island, emphatically and properly called by Lord Sandwich, in the House of Lords, the right hand of Great-Britain. Gibraltar has been the first object of Spain this war, Jamaica only the second; but relinquish Gibraltar, and Jamaica in a future war will become the first object; and the whole power of Spain, assisted by France, will be levelled against her.

If we had manfully sent a fleet to Gibraltar at the beginning of the war, D'Estaing could not have assisted North America; and the rebellious Colonies would not have been put into the insulting situation of rejecting the affectionate, but humiliating, overtures of the parent state. A fleet at Gibraltar deprives France and Spain of half their force and energy in war; and will Great Britain ever consent to resign that advantage, and throw away such a jewel from the diadem? France can send no armaments from the Mediterranean—Spain can send none! Then station a fleet before Brest, and we effectually secure our own islands, and all their trade; while we may annoy the commerce of France and Spain, and all their western possessions; nay, we should be able to command the east as well as the west.

This is the true line for Great Britain to take; and when she adopts it, it may be said, she will be ever successful; when she abandons it, disgrace will be her portion. And can Porto Rico be an equivalent for Gibraltar? What advantages can Porto Rico impart? Is it to acquire more sugar land? Jamaica already contains more sugar land than is wanted; more than our consumption can take off, and more than our export could require. The produce of Jamaica is doubled within these thirty years, and may be doubled again, should the trade require it: Porto Rico, then, is of no use for sugar land. Will it afford protection to Jamaica? No! If we add to Jamaica the naval and military protection that would be given to Porto Rico, it would be rendered almost impregnable, without the assistance of Porto Rico. A fleet stationed at Porto Rico could only protect itself and Jamaica. Why not send the fleet at once to Jamaica? Why employ Porto Rico to do that which can be much better done without it? Jamaica, with an adequate force, may defy all the power of our enemies: It may be pronounced; then, that Porto Rico is of no use for sugar land; of no use for the defence of Jamaica: On the contrary, it will rather divide your forces, and weaken Jamaica: It will add considerably to the expence of Government, by the charges of a Governor, and the long list of civil and military officers that compose an establishment. And, can Porto Rico be put in competition with Gibraltar, which has a value and an importance that little politicians have no conception of? The able statesman never will resign Gibraltar! He never will exchange a place of the utmost importance, for an island of little or no importance!

St Lucia ought by all means to be kept—it is invaluable—nothing can be an equivalent for it.—It is the Gibraltar of the West Indies! Should a French armament ever evade our European fleet, and reach Martinico, by means of St Lucia we can watch all their motions, and defeat all their expeditions; and we can protect our own islands, or attack theirs as the occasion demands. As Gibraltar in Europe, so should St Lucia in America be the *fine qua non*.

With these two places, a fleet before Brest, and Jamaica properly supplied with a naval and military strength, we may command the transmarine possessions of France and Spain, give law to Europe, and controul the commerce of the world.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

AN Adjourned General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION is appointed to be held within the Leigh Parliament-House here, on the 10th (being the second Tuesday) of December instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon: But as the Court of Session will then be sitting, the Meeting will adjourn to the Goldsmiths Hall.

THE Committee appointed by the Meeting of Coal-owners, and others, held the 11th February last, hereby request another general meeting, by themselves, or doers of those interested in the shipping or large consumption of coals on the Frith of Forth; and of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, particularly upon the Solway and lower parts of the Frith of Clyde, as consider themselves aggrieved by the duties and high rates of customhouse-fees levied on coals.

A report of the agent sent to London last year upon this business, will be laid before them. Much pains were taken therein, though, from the great fluctuation in public affairs last season, redress could not then be procured; but there is great reason to expect, that by a steady and vigorous exertion, it may be fully obtained, in regard to our friths and rivers, in the next session of Parliament.

The evils complained of have extremely hard on our manufactures, and the poor and mending ranks of people in a great part of Scotland. An application for obtaining a redress of them was much approved of by a general meeting of delegates from all our different counties held in February last about the distilleries, as appears by their printed minutes; and the affair highly merits the attention of other noblemen and gentlemen, lovers of their country, though, from their inland local situation, they may not be immediately or personally interested.

The meeting to be held in the house of Thomas Purvis vintner in the New Assembly Close, on Friday the 20th of December, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE POMONA,
MICHAEL MARSHALL, for LONDON,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Commander,
Manning 8 carriage guns, and men answerable,
Discharging on the birth in Leith harbour, taking
in goods, and will sail the 15th December,
with or without convoy.
The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange
Concourse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.
This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh upon Friday the 20th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

III. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 350 l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morison's Close, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed closets, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1200 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90 l.

III. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the Close, possessed by Mr Bow merchant. Upset price 160 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

A LANDED ESTATE of 500 l. per annum clear, or thereby, of a standing rental, for which present payment will be made. A situation within twelve or twenty miles of Edinburgh will be preferred; and twenty-three years purchase will be given, if circumstances are satisfying.

Letters may be addressed to F. C. care of Mr Donaldson bookseller; but unless in terms as above, none need apply. Proposals to that effect, if desired, will be concealed.

PRICES REDUCED. JUDICIAL SALE.

ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY the 4th DECEMBER 1782. BY authority of the Court of Session, there is to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of December 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh.

THE TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, alias SOUTH-FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and Sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be 125 l. 15 s. 6 d. 12ths. Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth yearly rent, 10 l. 0 s. 0 d. 12ths. And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 l. 5 s. 6 d. 12ths.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, 126 l. 15 s. 11 d. 12ths.

THE SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS OF COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and thire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual free-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 40 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 6000 l. Sterling.

THE LANDS OF ETRICKHOUSE or ETRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Etrick and Sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 2000 l. Sterling.

THE INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inveresk, commonly called the Wester Fore-Brace, with the teind-sheaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inveresk, and Sheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, stock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the same is now to be exposed to sale at the reduced price of 700 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross deputy clerk of Session.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c. PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU.

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price 1s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarse-nesses, Sore Throats, and Inflamations on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great Relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the Stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, have induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained in the Court of King's Bench with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate-Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold, by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Town Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent. MR GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than 30 years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums, takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without in the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach, never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price 1s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words, (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable: All others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

THE MEDICINE. For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs William Hill and James Berry, (By appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER, At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, At 3s. 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

* This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Of said Geo. Reid may be had, ALL SIR JOHN HILL'S MEDICINES, viz.

I. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,

FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour. The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Coughs, Hoarse-nesses, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL'S Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by said GEORGE REID, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholick, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE OF GOLDEN ROD.

Price 4 s. the bottle.

4. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPRO-SY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

5. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill-cured diseases.

6. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

7. TINCTURE OF POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

8. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease; and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

9. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palpits and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

10. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

11. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

12. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

13. THE CYRENEAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

14. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

15. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weaknesses in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.

16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions, and has cured multitudes of persons, some in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom also may be had,

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

THE CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle. Edinburgh SYMPHYLITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.